14: Weltfish E-4, 5 (1928-1936, 1954) 1965
(1867) NQ18 Pawnee NQ18

White Woman and after pleading his cause with her, Shot Arm came to live with them. The boy was told that "his father" had come. When he demurred and said that he thought Victory Call was his father, he was quieted. Shot Arm gave him gifts and did his best to father him. White Woman had had some reservations as Shot Arm already had a wife, but he convinced her that he was determined to part from the other woman in any event. Later there were recriminations from this quarter.

Once on the winter hunt, Shot Arm was invited to bring his new family to live in the household of White Eagle. He had been formally invited by "his two old mothers" who were the official owners of the house. In their new home the family occupied a place at the west and had status and Otter had new friends—David Gillingham, son of White Eagle, and the two brothers, Luther and Andy Coons.

In the Sioux massacre of 1873 during the summer hunt, when from 60 to 120 Pawnees lost their lives while butchering their kill in a canyon near Trenton, Nebraska, Otter and White Woman were guided to safety through the Sioux lines by a young warrior at the request of Mad Bear.

Finally the Pawnees moved to Oklahoma in three contingents. White Eagle went with the first group, while Shot Arm and his family were true to the faction of Lone Chief who wanted to remain on their old land and stayed to the last. The two old ladies who owned White Eagle's earth lodge gave over the pillars and materials to Shot Arm who set up a hexagonal frame of six forked pillars and no outer sod collar or wall, so that they had a high pointed lodge to live in.

When the last group decided to go, the government assigned them ten wagons for the poor people who had no horses for transport, and some beeves to be killed every Saturday for their food.

In Oklahoma, the three contingents had set up three earth-lodge villages in different locations. Lone Chief set up one on the Arkansas River three or four miles this side of Ralston where there was a ferryboat. White Eagle built a log house on top of a hill near the big pond west of the present town of Pawnee, with the earth lodges of his following on the east side of the hill toward the pond. Half a mile east of the agency, Misery and his father-in-law Comanche Chief, along with War Cry, were the leading spirits of another log-house village.

Shot Arm, who had become agency policeman, settled his family in a tent near the school. All winter they lived in the tent. Then in spring, April 1876, without any outward sign of illness, White Woman died. She asked to have her grandchild brought to her and then spoke to its mother, telling her that she was bidding them farewell and that she should take good care of the child. And so she fell asleep and never awakened.

Victory Call's former retainer, Horse Rider and his wife, No Corn, were living in a frame house with No Corn's oldest daughter. The girl had married a man of the Little-Earth-Lodge Band known as Abraham